REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,220.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*		*In Arrear.*
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*		*In Arrear.*
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	27	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy——4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will dispatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. ASIA, 1,209 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at noon.

June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Madras 25
„ Carwar	16	„ Manipatam 26
„ Nurrakel	17	„ Coconada 27
„ Alleppey	17	„ Vizagapatam 28
„ Tellicherry	18	„ Bimlipatam 28
„ Colombo	19	„ Gopalpore 29
„ Nerapatam	22	„ False Point 30
„ Pondicherry	23	Arrives CALCUTTA...July 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this Company has from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Sitchem, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

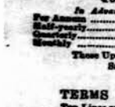
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSSREH 5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao 5
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire 7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Linga 11
„ Linga	27	„ Bunder Abbas 13
„ Bushire	29	„ Jask 14
„ July 1875.		„ Gwadur 16
„ Fao	1	„ Kurrachee 20
Arrive BUSSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY 23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 3 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES ..... Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches ..... „ 90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Brosch Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watch is made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a splendid ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	Rs. 20-0
„ Ditto with Alarm	„ 40-0
„ Hanging	„ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
LOMBARDY	R. M. Gillson	2723	450	16th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	23th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3843	600	2nd—Southampton.
K. SHGAH	G. J. Babot	2079	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	M. Stewart	3473	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3126	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the Alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Barat, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

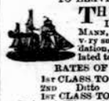
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.



THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,852 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows:—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2ND Ditto ditto	£30
1ST CLASS TO SUEZ	£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,929 Tons, John D. Mabey, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ „ Dhoties.
2 cases engravings and pictures in gilt frames.

An invoice of 15 cases clocks and time pieces of various designs and fashions by C. and H. Cartwright of London.

Superior perfumery from Napoleon, Price and Co., consisting of essential and glycerine soaps, perfumes, violet powder and coldiver oil pomade.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Naronjee Furmanund.

F J L 51—1 case 100 Pc. T. Red Printed Jaconets.
60—1 „ 72 „ „

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Palanquin Shigram a serviceable Arab Horse and a Pegu Pony.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A neat and strong English built open carriage, with a pair of serviceable chestnut Arab Horses and Harness.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 12th June 1875.

SADANUND SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALLI OOMEER STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Hurjee Kuichra and Wookha Chutra and on account and risk of the mortgagors Cassum Esmail and Huseon Cassum.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Alli Oomeer Street, in the subdistrict of Rhoda-kiwer, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 937, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 107, containing by admeasurement (66 6/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bou ded as follows, on or towards the east by the public sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Alli Oomeer Street, on or towards the north by the house of Elias Ebram, and on or towards the south by the house of Cassum Esmail.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1875.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 25s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT,

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, but ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

AYRTON FULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies, Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 94, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,000 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terndoals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424	Nominal, about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424	„ 10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

11th June, 1875.

"SCHOOLMASTER."

SITUATION WANTED as SCHOOLMASTER by a Gentleman who has had nine years' experience at home, and can produce first class Testimonials. Could combine the duties of Organist and Choirmaster, being a thorough Musician.

Please address "VERITAS," care of Editor of this Paper.

Bombay, May 31, 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of business already advertised.

H. W. BARROW,
Clerk Municipal Corporation and Secretary Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th June 1875.

THE Undersigned have received per s.s. CATHAY a supply of GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts and Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane,
Bombay, 11th June 1875.

HAIDRABAD WATER WORKS.—The Undersigned gives notice to the Iron-founders and Representatives of English Firms in Bombay that full particulars of all the PIPING required (about 550 Tons) for the DISTRIBUTION of WATER, through THIS CITY and its CANTONMENTS, including DRAWINGS of all the "SPECIALS," &c. and Specifications of the same, with Conditions of Contract for their supply, will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his Office on and after the First of July, proximo, and that Tenders will be received by him up to the arrival of the Mail from Bombay in the 2nd Week of September.

For the convenience of residents in Bombay copies of all the documents referred to above will be deposited for inspection from the date above named, in the Office of Major Merewether, R. E., Executive Engineer, Harbour Defences, Mazagon Bombay.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept, or give any reason for the rejection of, the lowest or any Tender.

ROBERT BRUNTON,
L. F. & Water Works Engineer.

Water Works Engineer's Office, Haidrabad, Sind, 31st May 1875.

COMMODIOUS and AIRY OFFICES in Apollo Street, above Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS, which can be converted into residence if desired. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, could be had from 1st July, for three months. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for four months. Rent Rs 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, a desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, could be had furnished or unfurnished, on Seashore, with four Bed Rooms. Rent moderate. As for full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,

Uniform with the preceding Volumes,

PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

By H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

Price of Part I., Rupees 7.

Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit Rupee One more to cover packing and postage.

Now Ready.

Also uniform with the above,

THE HIGH COURT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT 1875, (Act X. of 1875,) with Notes.

Price One Rupee; if sent to Out-stations, 2 Annas extra for packing and postage.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the

SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo. pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburns, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in use ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort: also at Poona.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

43 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
50 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £280 to £350.
57 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
63 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
80 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

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Breeches 8 0
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THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purchase, and further development, of the Cullui Works, situated at the mouth of the Cullui River, Calicut, one of the largest Timber Depots in Western India). Owing to changes in the constitution of the Firm of Messrs. Hinde & Co. who opened the Works, it has been resolved to form them into a Company with limited liability.

The operations conducted at the Cullui Works are:—

Manufacture of Cocoanut Oil.
Do. Patent Manures for Coffee Estates.
Do. Coir Fibre and Yarn.

Purchase of Teak and other Timbers, and the preparation of same for the local, or export, markets.

Manufacture, and also import and sale, of Tools and general machinery required for Coffee Estates, and generally such work in Metals or Wood as is produced by Engineering Establishments for Public Works Department, Contractors, Plant, &c., &c.

Calicut is admirably situated for all these operations. The raw material is obtainable cheap and in abundance, and communication with export markets is easy. The local demand is also large.

The Profit and Loss Account of the year ending 30th June 1874, showed a profit of 14 per cent. on block outlay, or about 12 per cent, nett after allowing for interest on working capital. This result must be considerably improved upon in future years, as many of the recent improvements and extensions to the Works had not come into full operation and effect in the period above referred to. The formation of a Company will also provide a larger working capital for the business than it has been possible hitherto to allow, and will permit of an extension of operations, already proved to be highly remunerative, but which for want of Funds have only been conducted hitherto on a comparatively small scale.

At the Works are in full operation, the Company, if formed, will enter at once into the profits of a current business with large orders in course of execution.

The Books, &c., of the Works can be most conveniently closed on the 30th June, and it is proposed that in the event of the necessary capital being subscribed, the Company should commence operations and take over the Works from the 1st July next.

Prospectuses giving full particulars of the Company's Work, Buildings, Machinery, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents named above.

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The "St. Albans" Washing Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	1 12	2 0
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No Fastening Required.
The "Khiva."

Made of the best Silk, Plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes	3 8	4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH JUNE, 1875.

THE steadier feeling apparent in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday morning was not maintained throughout the day, Reuter reporting the tone at the close dull at unchanged prices. This morning's market also opened dull: probable sales 8,000 bales; imports 10,000.

From New York yesterday evening, no alteration in prices was advised. The receipts were 2,000 bales against 1,000 last year and 3,000 in 1873; the exports to Great Britain 3,000 against 4,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

In General Produce yesterday no alteration in prices was reported, and Reuter's weekly metal quotations were also unchanged. In Rupee Paper the only change was a decline of ¼ in fives and a half.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a marked improvement, the proportion of reserve to liabilities having increased from 26 to 40¼ per cent. There is a decrease in the discounts of £1,937,500, but this has little significance as compared with the increase in the reserve of £750,000 and £437,500 in Bullion, which shews a material improvement in strength. The discount on 6 months' sight Indian bills is quoted at 3¼ to 3½ per cent., a decline of ¼ per cent. on the week, and looking to the favourable character of the position generally, it seems by no means unlikely that we may have a reduction in the Bank of England minimum shortly.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 93; French Rentes at 103¾; Bar Silver at 55¼d per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been no business of any importance done, and rates throughout are nominally unchanged. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		ls. 9 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	ls. 10 1-16d.	"
Credits	3 do	ls. 10 1-16d.	"
Documents	3 do	ls. 10 3-32d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions and in this as in GOVERNMENT PAPER yesterday's figures are still nominally maintained.

SHARES to-day have been somewhat irregular, but, as a rule, values have an upward tendency. Bank of Bombay have improved 1½ per cent, Apollo Press are Rs. 100 higher, Berar Company Rs. 10 higher, Sassoon Press Rs. 20 lower, Volkarts' Press Co. Rs. 75 per share higher. For Spinning and Weaving Companies the demand has been most active and a general advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per share has been established.

In COTTON there has been nothing whatever doing and prices are quite unaltered. Receipts yesterday were 3,751 bales, making 27,874 bales for the week.

FREIGHTS by steamer are nominally unchanged at £3-10 to £3-12-6, but by sailing vessels the feeling is decidedly easier, the Iron ship Accrington having been placed on the berth at £2 per ton for Liverpool. Ready Iron vessels are asking £2-5. Wooden vessels £2-2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are depressed without change in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p. Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82 xd
12,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	9p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	7??
5,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	275
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12¾ xd
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

15(	5,000	75,000	200p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,200 xd
3000	1,000	3,000	6p.	Albert Co. Karachee	715
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	2.0p.	Apollo Press Co	4,100
125	1,000	all	...	Bellery	715
150	500	all	50p.c.	Berar Company (New)	680
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,80
200	500	all	50 p.	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
1,000	250	all	17½p.	Carwar Company	250
220	250	all	...	Coomsuda Press Co	130
500	1,250	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co	3,000
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
500	1,000	all	5 p.c.	Fort Press Co	2,
200	2,000	2,00	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	700
200	500	all	100 p.	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co	400
2125	400	all	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	2??
600	2,000	5000	...	Oriental Press Manuf Co. Ltd	1,200
120	...	1,500	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,100
200	500	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co	780
400	500	70	135 p.	Scinde Press Co	455
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,00
480	1,000	...	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	975

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100%	Alexandra Spinning	1,575
800	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,925
300	2,000	570	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
950	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,745
214	150	120	10*	Bunder Mills	183
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,50	2,000	all	100p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,285
1,500	1,25	all	100p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,600
1,000	1,500	all	102p*	Great Eastern	1,115
700	1,000	all	60p.	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,050
750	1,000	all	100p.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mills	1,145
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,100
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,065
...	...	800	...	Madras U. Spinning	980
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,185
1,050	1,000	all	100p*	Morarjee Spinning	1,170
5,000	625	all	50p*	Oriental	705
600	1,250	2	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
1110	1,000	1,000	200p.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,115
900	1,000	250	31½p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	760
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	125	112 3-4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
.....	420	103 1/4	do	Do. New Shares	102
.....	75	65 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
.....	200	21 1/2	do.	Ditto	32
.....	100	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	214	100 1/2	do.	Do. New £15 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	120p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,500	50	all	45 p.c.	Bomb y Gas Company	65
500	500	300	12p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,120	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	18
1,500	5 00	all	20 p.	Preacher & Co	250 xd
.....	250	p11	40 p.c.	Patent Slip ing	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	20	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE MONDAY EVENING, 7TH JUNE.

THE value of money has further declined here, although the Bank of Bombay, for some purpose of its own, still keeps itself high and dry above the open market, at a 10 per cent. minimum. The Bank of Bengal again reduced its rates 1 per cent. all round last Thursday, the minimum now standing at 7 per cent., and the rates of discount on bills of thirty and sixty days' currency at 8½ and 9½ per cent. respectively. The Bank's statement quite justifies this, showing a further increase of 27 lakhs in the cash balances, of which the Government contributed 10 lakhs, and the public a like amount in increase of their deposits. The difference is approximately accounted for by a decrease of 10 lakhs in the advances on Government and other securities, set against an increase of about 4 lakhs in the Bills discounted. The proportion of cash against liabilities has increased to 55 per cent.

The appearance of money is still one of further ease, but the financing, consequent on the opium sale, may perhaps hinder any immediate further fall in rates, especially as the rate of exchange in China is proportionately better than bills on that country fetch here.

The Import trade continues very dull, in all its departments, but holders are generally firm. Piece Goods are getting into an improved position, by short shipments from England. As anticipated, the supplies for May have turned out very moderate indeed, 42 millions yards Plain Cottons, and best authorities expect an equally moderate supply in the present month.

In Exports comparatively little is doing. Seeds perhaps excepted which are being shipped freely. Jute is quite out of the market as an article of export, but Jute manufacturers are receiving considerably more attention, the usual descriptions commanding fully last prices, and the larger bags, taken for Egypt, bringing 2 to 3 rupees advance. Silk is in better enquiry, and prices are looking better. So far as present appearances go, the lowest point has been reached and turned. The Tea sale to-day, the first large sale of the season, passed off with good competition, prices favoring the planters and fine Teas were in strong demand, commanding a good advance.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has undergone a most serious fall and the rate which had become weak towards the closing of last mail afterwards rapidly slipped away till at one time almost a panic may be said to have prevailed. There is now again a steadier feeling, and there will very probably be some reaction, but the price of silver has fallen so much in Europe, and there is so little in prospective business, either here or more to the eastward to call for large demands here or more to the eastward to call for large demands for money that a comparatively low rate is likely to rule for some time now. With Silver in Europe at 53½d. per oz.—a price utterly unheard of hitherto, a rupee is worth only 1-9½ to 1-9¾ turned out of the mint here.

The first tenders in Bank paper for this mail was accepted at 1-10½, six months' sight; but after a moderate business had been put through, the rate gave way and did not hold until 1-9¾ was reached, the lowest rate touched during the last quarter of a century, and perhaps nearly, if not altogether, the lowest rate ever touched. A considerable amount of remitting has been made this week at these and the intervening rates. On Saturday there was again business at 1-9 13/16 and even a little exceptionally at 1-10, and to-day again there has been business at 1-10, with a decidedly firmer feeling prevalent.

Credits have followed the above rates pretty closely, the highest transactions having been at 1-10¾, but the lowest did not go below 1-10. Documents, too, have been readily taken at the decline, and the business in them has been done mostly at 1-10 3/16 and ¼, with rumours of some having gone even as low as 1-10 1/16 for acceptance, but in the earlier days there was business at 1-10 5/14 to ¼, and to-day again at 1-10 3-16. In short paper there has been very little done, but the other business for the mail has been on a full average, notwithstanding the discouraging rates for remitters. To-day working rates closed with steadiness as undernoted:

Bank Bills, on demand ...	1-9 7/16 to ½
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight...	1-9 11/16 to ¾
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...	1-9 15/16 to 1-10
Credits & clean private paper 6 months' sight	1-10 1/16 to ¼
Document Bill 6 months sight	1-10 3/16

FRANCE.—Businesss or this mail, in document bills has been done at from from 2-35 down to from 2-32½ 6 months sight, and at from 2-31½ for three months' sight, quotations remaining steady at rather over the lowest of these rates.

Bombay.—Quotations are par on demand, and 99 at sixty days' sight Bank Bills, with a considerable business done in each.

China.—Notwithstanding the great fall in sterling and improved rates from China, the usual thirty-day's sight paper on Hongkong has been sold so low as 223, the rate now being called 223½ to 224.

The issue of Council Bills made last Wednesday showed a further great contraction in the demand for remittance to the East, and the rates obtained were more than one per cent. below those at the previous biddings. The average rate was barely 1-9 7/16 and the great bulk of the bills 35 lakhs was drawn on the treasury here.

STOCK AND SHARES.

An improved feeling has made way, and business is gradually growing in importance, the course of prices also tending upwards. A lower range in the value of money being so probable, greater activity is confidently looked for during the rains.

Government Paper has decidedly strengthened, and prices are higher, although the highest rates of the week have not been maintained up to the close. The four per cent. stock continues that most in request, and a good amount of business has been done in it, carrying the price up from 2½ to 3 premium, but latterly there have been sellers at 2½. Four and a halfs are also better, but are low in proportion to the Fours. The transactions have been at from 3½ up to 3¾ premium, now standing at 3½ quiet. In five and a half per cents, no business of importance has transpired, but small sums have changed hands at 9¾ and 9¾ premium. The near approach of the new loan is now flattering speculation, and prices closed to-day as under—

4	per cent	...	...	107½
4½	"	...	...	103½
5½	"	...	...	109½

Bank Shares are generally better but Bengals do not move as the prospects of dividend would seem to warrant. A fair amount of business has been done, but prices have been only the same as last week, varying between 1,420 and 1,425. There has been a strong demand for Nationals it being understood their working for the current half year has been very successful. From 109 the price rapidly improved to 115, but closes less buoyantly at 113 to 114. In Punjabs there has been dealing at 74.

Tea Shares continue to promise well, the general outturn going on most favourably, and the tendency of prices receiving strength from the fall in exchange, and very extensive deliveries in London. The value of shares has, however, so far received no great augmentation. Among the sales of the week are Central Cachars at 161 and 165. Durrungs at 86 and 87, Eastern Cachars at 200, Kalacherras at 125, Chokahurtas at 117, Central Terais at 8¼ and East Indias at 83-85 ex dividend, Chandyporas at 709, Hoolungoories at 88, Kunsiong and Darjeelings at 103 and 106, Singhulli and Mormahs at 7 premium, Assams at 525, New Fallodhis at 129 and 130 ex-dividend, and Singells at 130.

Spinning Mill Shares are again rather better, both in demand and value, and a rather more hopeful feeling regarding such concerns is beginning to gain ground. Among the Jute Mills, Barnagores have improved to 100, Fort Gloisters to 65, Seebpores to 68, and Hastings to 10 discount for original, and 18 discount for the new shares, business done in all of them at the quotations. There have also been transactions in Asiatics at 50, in Calcuttas at 113 to 114, and in Howrahs at 22 to 23 premium. In Cotton Mill Stock there is also a better tone, and Boutcahs have risen during the week from 75 to 90. In Gooseys business is recorded at 226.

Coal shares are firm, and Bengals have been a good deal sought after, with scarcely any offering. Transactions are reported at the improved prices of 1,430 and 1,425.

Miscellaneous Shares show a decided improvement in India General Steam, which brought first 405 to 407½, and later on 410 to 412½, with a fair amount of buying. Landing and Shipping have been done at 40, and Bally Paper Mills at 88.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 5th June 1875.

Open, 1,378½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	80,462	0	0
Merchandize	2,61,069	4	0
Electric Telegraph	531	0	0
Municipal Trains	905	0	0
Total Rs.	3,42,967	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ... Total Rs.	3,99,986	4	0
Decrease Rs.	57,019	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Carwar, (June 8th), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 226 tons, Captain T. Ronchaupt, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Zanzibar (May 24th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Tharia Topun.

THE BARQUE GENTOO, 779 tons, Captain Staples, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from New York, (February 26th), brought a general cargo which will be carried into the same bottom for Calcutta. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Steams, Hobart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Africa	Ranchaupt	Zanzibar, May 24.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Carwar, June 8.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	China (s)	Brooks	Aden & Succ.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
7	Scootra (s)	Starratt	Bombay, May 15.
	Rooparell	Sandbery	Cape Town S. S. W.
	Glenhaven	Forshewe	Liverpool, Feb 7.
	The Bruce	Wilkinson	London, May 12.
	Edward Kidder	Park	Bombay, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
7	Moinam (s)	...	...
	Sea Gull (s)	...	...
	St. Mainock	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s, 14 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.
Macedonia s, 20 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.
Royal Sovereign, 1,200 fire bricks, M M Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 7 casks hardware, 305 kegs nails, Moosajee Esmaljee; 50 drums mineral oil, Tyabally Surtally and Co; 12 cases drugs, Merwanjee and Co; 10 casks shots, Mahomedally Leekmanjee; 3 packages earthenware, Bhaemal Bhima; 75 drums mineral oil, Nuzrally Sumsoodin; 15 cases geneva, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Himalaya s, 1 case corks, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Guy Mannering s, 1 case thread, Ebram Noorbhoy; 200 boxes soap, Abdoolhoosen Essoofally; 51 cases stout, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dromedary, 150 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund 51 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Umnera, 100 bales cotton, Kyan and Co; 100 bales cotton. The L A and A Co.
Blair Atholl, 87 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund.
Gatineau, 31 cwts hemp, S S Narrelwala.
Minnie Carvill, 2.0 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Accrington, 6,000 cwts linseed. Finlay, Scott and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 50 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 72 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 105 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Essac; 80 bales cotton, Mungookbhoy Poonjaram; 100 bales cotton, Hurrisdass Ruttonsey.
Phrenologist, 50 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Blenheim s, 21 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 125 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.
Coromandel s, 76 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 125 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Carrodoc s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 70 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley, 96 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 48 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 120 bales cotton, Peels Cassel and Co

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Asia s, 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Malacca s, 100 bales cotton, Farnham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 108 pieces E teeth, Goolam Hosein John Mahomed; 27 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram; 14 chests opium, Hajee Adam Essmail and Co; 8 chests opium, N G Abraham; 31 chests opium, Tata and Co; 63 chests opium, E G Abraham; 152 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 2½ chests opium, Hajee reemal Nuraghee; 7 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 42 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 47 chests opium, Tarachund Lachmeenarain.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 4 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 10 chests opium, Gamadass Shobagmul; 36½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 7 cases opium, Hormusjee Eduljee; 26 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Goolrai Seemgancy; 2½ chests opium, Gungaram Chajooram; 7 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—12TH JUNE.

(Appeal before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Appeals for hearing.

698-72—Mr Fletcher—Hormusjee Temuljee vs Manooverbaee widow &c—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.
Rahimbhoy Allubhoy deceased—In the Goods of—Macfarlane and skipper—Scorbal vs Gorabai and others—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.
458-72—Macfarlane and Skipser—Hormusjee Jehangeer vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan vs Bawa Nenoo and others—M B Bhadkamkya.
566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sirabjee Nusserwanjee Dundoo vs The Justices of Peace, &c—Crawford and Bowrey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gumny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

421-74—Jefferson and Payne—Laljee Lodha v Canjee Heerjee and another—Remington Hore and Langley.
423-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bae Panchee v Veerjee Jaisam—Shamrao Pandoorung.
431-74—Jefferson and Payne—Madhowjee Vishram vs Morarji Kursondass—Fletcher and Smith.
461-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld v Damodhar Runchordas—Tyabjee and Bayani.
463-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Jaljee—F Kumoo, &c.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

465-69—Crisgie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abee Saheb B v Muncockbhoy Bhamcbhoy—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.
629-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy v Soocebai widow and ex-ors—Macfarlane and Skipper.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipper—Soonabai widow v Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
857-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhanram Muddon Gopall v Ramnarayan Bhanjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thumardass and Bachhoya.
240-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Goculdass Liladhur and another
253 73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Abdool Guber.
425-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Balcrustna Sojba—Kertikar.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

252-74—Macfarlane and Skipser—Sreedutroy Ramchunder and others v Hurdeodass Bejeoram and others—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard
336-74—Macfarlane and Skipser—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nasson Lees and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thsurdas—Sittaram Huridass G v Shu Jumoona Vishoodass—No appearance.
353-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Cooverbai Remy Leore J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.
502-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Henderson, Lieut Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, from Neemuch.
Lyons, Major, Bombay 31st Regt N I, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Lochmere, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on duty, to Mhow.

JUNE 11.

Windham, Captain, Bengal R H A, on Med Cert, to England.
Walter, Sub Lieut, Bombay 23rd Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Cogan, Sub-Conductor, Bombay F W Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Durand, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Maude, Colonel, Bombay Staff, on Med Cert, to England.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Ootacamund*, May 31.)

The following changes among officers of R A in this Comd have been ordered:—

Lieut H T S Yates, 8th Bde, appointed C Batty C Bde RI Horse Artillery.
Lieut F C Morgan, 20th Bde, appointed D Batty A Bde R H A, and will proceed to join his Batty at Sealkote.
Vety Sur J H Cox from d d 2nd L C to d d 4th L C.—
The following orders are confirmed:—
9th May 1875—By the Officer Comdg 45th Regt, appointing Capt J J Martin Interpreter to the Regt, vice Lieut Knox.
15th May 1875—By the Officer Comdg 43rd Regt, appointing Lieut W H Sim Interpreter to the Regt, vice Capt Crozier.
22nd May 1875—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, at the recommendation of the Depy Surgn-Genl, British Medical Service, directing Surgn G B Mouat, M D, to assume medical charge of the 16th Lancers, from 2nd April 1875, vice Surgn Maj Innis, reported sick.
15th March 1875—By the Officer Comdg 80th Regt, appointing Lieut J R McMurray to act as Paymaster, during the absence and on the responsibility of Maj and Paymaster A G Anderson, proceeding to Bagdad on leave on private affairs.
15th May 1875—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Division directing Surgn-Maj Farquhar, M D, Asst Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore, to act without prejudice to his present duties, as Garrison Surgn, Bangalore, vice Surgn-Maj FitzGerald, promoted.
21st May 1875—In the Central India Field Force No 1, appointing Maj H G Puckle Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, from the 21st May 1875, or until further orders, vice Capt C B Gordon, proceeding sick.
Surgn-Maj C Smith, M D, to Garrison Surgn, Bangalore.
Surgn (Local rank Surgn-Maj) F Post, from Medical charge Detachment 43rd Foot, Calicut, to Genl Duty, Malabar, relieved by Surgn Stewart.
Surgn A Brebner, M D, from A-9th Bde R A, to B-C Bde R H A, and Medical charge of Head Quarters, 20th Bde R A, vice Illingworth.
Surgn J Barker from d d 76th Regt to A 9th Bde R A, vice Brebner.
Surgn Maj J A Illingworth is transferred to the Bengal Comd. He will proceed to Lucknow by rail, and report himself to the Depy Surgn-Genl of the Circle for duty.
Leave of absence:—
Staff Corps—Col W Crew, for six months, from 8th May 1875, to enable him to proceed to England, on Medical Board, until to do duty with troops.
Infantry—Lieut-Col F G Bidoni, Wing Officer, 27th N I, Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe, for 30 days, from 16th May 1875, or date of departure.
Captain 28th N I, Major 34th N I, Madras, Madras or Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe, for 30 days, from 28th May 1875.
Medical Dept—Surg W Price, in Medical charge 10th N I, Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe, for 30 days from 20th May 1875.
Lieut Foot—Lieut J G S Goff, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After closes. packet
United Kingdom	June 11	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 26	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	July 1	4 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	July 2	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 3 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m:

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5 P.M.		5 P.M.
Friday	June 18	Friday July 2
"	" 25	" July 9

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence for warded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries tioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

Canton and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	June 14	Monday	July 12
"	" 28	"	" 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday June 26 | Saturday July 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	July 2	Friday	June 11
"	" 30	"	July 9

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz: on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Friday July	Friday	Aug. 27
"	"	Sept. 24

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by Postage Stamps is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase of 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
3. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being annas per cover.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.
A Mail will be despatched every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay in this and the next two weeks on Saturday instead of on Thursday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The island post goes out at 6 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Sholapur, at 2-30 P. M. and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 9 P. M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 2-30 P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5.30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Hunt Cup run this day :—

Thuringian Prince 1
Whitebait 2
Lady Patricia 3

And for the Gold Cup—

Doncaster 1
Aventuriere 2
Nougat 3

ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE.

The Sultan of Zanzibar arrived in London yesterday and landed at Westminster, when the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke read an address welcoming him on the part of Government. His Highness was afterwards visited by Lord Derby and later on went down to the Ascot Races.

THE BISHOPRIC OF COLOMBO.

The Rev. R. S. Copleston has been nominated to the Bishopric of Colombo.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull. The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Fair Dholleras 5¼.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91¾
4½ do do	92¾
5 do do	99
Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
6 do. French Rents, 1872	103¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ... £10,187,500 Inc. £750,000
Bills discounted..... £29,062,500 Dec. £1,937,500
Bullion ..... £22,937,500 Inc. £437,500

Arrivals—Rainton and Canara.
Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Menzaleh.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th June, 4-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., Ther. 83. Fall of rain 2 cents.

CALWAR, 11th June, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W. 2 to 3, Ther. 81, Bar. 21·99. Fall of rain 92 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th June, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., Ther. max. 84, min. 74, W. B. 79, Bar. 29·73. Fall of rain 90 cents.

TUTICORIN, 11th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind moderate E., Ther. 88, Bar. 29·75.

VIZAGAPATAM, 11th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, Ther. 88. Fall of rain 38 cents.

THE second prize in the great Umballa Derby Sweep, worth Rs. 12,600, fell to some one in Rangoon.

WE publish in another column an official account of the late fatal encounter with dacoits near Rangoon, in which Colonel Hamilton was shot dead.

THE prospects of tea in the Darjeeling districts are reported by the local journal to be very good. The price of tea has gone up, the price of money has gone down, and the weather being all that the planters could desire they are looking forward to making some money this year.

RUMOURS have again been afloat regarding the transfer of the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, from the Bank of Bengal to the direct management and control of the Government of India. It is said by the *Indian Daily News* that the Secretary of State has already disposed of the question, and that the changes contemplated will be made as soon as the details of the arrangement are settled by the Supreme Government.

THE first number has just been issued of a new Madras weekly paper called the *Uncovenanted Service Gazette*, which, as its name portends, is intended to advocate the interests of that service. To do so effectually the *Gazette* begins at the beginning by giving a history of the formation of the Uncovenanted Service in the Madras Presidency. The members of that service ought to support the new journal, which seems to be brought out in a very creditable manner.

THE *Indian Daily News* regrets to learn that a young native gentleman, who proceeded to England in March, 1874, for the purpose of preparing himself for the Bar, has, since his arrival, been suffering from insanity, and has been placed under the treatment of an eminent physician. His friends and relatives in Calcutta intend to bring the young man back to India. The services of another medical man and of two attendants have been engaged to accompany the patient during the voyage. They will probably leave London on or about the 10th instant.

THE Madras Board of Revenue has been requested to furnish the report called for in the following letter from the Government of India, to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 23rd April 1875 :—"With reference to the Resolution of the Home Department, No. 41—2,744, dated the 25th August 1873, and subsequent correspondence, in the case directed to Sconce a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5 (Public), dated the 21st January last, and to request that a very brief annual report showing in the accompanying form the results of the measures which have been taken to exterminate wild beasts and snakes may be regularly forwarded to this office at the close of each calendar year."

WE read in the *Lucknow Times* of the 9th instant that a system of tampering with tenders for commissariat supplies—changing the rates, &c. to suit certain purposes, as also of charging more than once for the same articles, had long been in vogue in the Executive Commissariat Office, Lucknow, when, some day last week, it was somehow or other brought to light. Great was the consternation in Baboodom. The delinquency was traced to two Bengali clerks and a well known contractor, who, on hearing this, made themselves suddenly scarce ; warrants were issued for their apprehensions, but they managed to evade their being served upon them ; last Monday, however, each accompanied by his counsel, appeared at the Cantonment Magistrate's Court. Further particulars are wanting—all that is stated is that the three men have been released on bail.

THE *Lucknow Times* has heard that Mr. Sinclair bids fair to prove himself a fire-brand in Lucknow. His object in going there is not merely to arrange for an appeal to the Privy Council in his case against Government, as defendant in room of the late Major General Sir Henry Tombs, but also, it is understood, to institute criminal proceedings, under advice of counsel, against one of the local barristers, who was in the first instance entrusted by Government to draw up a defence for General Tombs. This document was at the time denounced by Mr. Sinclair as a "fabricated false statement ;" notwithstanding, however, the Civil Judge was thereby misled into fixing a wrong issue on the most important point in the plaint, the Commissioner in appeal into overlooking that point, also the Judicial Commissioner into deciding the final appeal in favour of Government. Nor was this all. It is also stated that the Government solicitors, the standing counsel, and the Advocate General were all misled by the same statement, and consequently the Government, it would appear, was throughout advised on erroneous data to take the action it did in the cases now known as the Sinclair-*cum*-Tombs-*cum*-Couper, and which have already cost the State such a large sum of money.

CONCERNING the famine among the Karens in Burma, we read in the *Rangoon Mail* that a committee has been appointed to solve the problem of the Karen Famine, which has been a bone of contention for so long ; the result of the investigation being that subscriptions are now being solicited on behalf of the "Starving Karens" who are informed at the same time that the "mere trifle" of Rs. 40,000 which Government have already expended went but a little way towards alleviation. The Hon. Sec. of the Relief Committee at Toungoo writes as follows :—"I may state that upwards of Rs. 1,400 have been contributed here in Toungoo. Let me add that more than 3,000 Karens have been relieved by the funds of the committee, and that I have been requested to appeal to your readers for their help towards enabling us to succour the distressed villages by providing a sufficient store of grain before the rains set in and communication becomes difficult. The committee have received statements from the missionaries who distribute the funds at their disposal, that notwithstanding the active and generous measures of Government there will inevitably be a large amount of suffering, destitution and even death, in the more remote villages if the Indian public do not promptly come forward to their assistance."

A MEMORANDUM by Mr. C. F. Amery, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the treatment of Taproots in the Gorakhpoor Nursery, has been sent to the Madras Government by the Government of India, for circulation to the Conservator of Forests and to such other forest officers as take a special interest in the subject Mr. Amery regards it as an axiom in vegetable physiology that Tap-roots, which are channels for the conveyance of food to the trunk, may be wounded with much less danger to the plant than would accrue from injury to the five lateral rootlets which take up the food from the soil. He has seven thousand each of Teak and Toon in the Ramgarh Nursery, nearly the whole of which have been twice transplanted,—once in bedding out from the seed-beds, when the plants were two or three inches high ; and, secondly, when they were from six to nine inches high. At this second transplanting he cut off all inconveniently-long Tap-roots with a sharp knife, and did not lose more than 2½ per cent. of his plants. He planted also five hundred Sal one evening early in September, cutting off almost every Tap-root. The percentage of deaths was greater,—about 15 per cent.,—but Mr. Amery attributes this entirely to the extreme delicacy of the lateral rootlets. The cutting back the Tap-root in the Nursery is, Mr. Amery thinks, advantageous for plants that are not to be put out the same season, inasmuch as it fosters a more bushy and shorter growth of root, which facilitates the removal of the plant to the field *without injury* ; but the operation always causes a check to the system of the plant, resulting in all retardation of growth until the injury is repaired. In transplanting finally into the field, every care should be taken to avoid all injury to the roots, for the deeper the Tap-root descends, the better the hold the tree has on the ground, and the greater its sources of water-supply in dry seasons.

IT might be reasonably supposed that in a place so near Calcutta as Serampur, the Municipal electors would feel some interest in Municipal affairs, but from the Report on the subject of Municipal elections by Mr. Breghton, the Vice-Chairman, there is evidence that not only do the electors feel very little interest in Municipal affairs, but they have very mistaken notions of the duties that they should perform ; and are, moreover, unable to understand the difference between Municipal and general taxation. The number of voters at the first Municipal election was 1783, but at the next only 673 electors voted. In writing of the electors, Mr. Beghton says :—"It appeared to them, and still appears to them, that the placing in their hands of any of the power by which Municipal taxation is controlled, can but indicate a wish on the part of the Government that they should be taxed more lightly. There was not one of the illiterate tax-payers who came to record their votes on the 21st May who, on being interrogated as to the meaning of the process which was going on, did not reply that he expected either a removal or a lightening of taxation. It is, in fact, notorious that the majority of the ratepayers are ignorant of the distinctions between general and local rating, or the laws governing under Municipal government at all." The well-to-do classes abstained from voting on the ground that they could not put themselves on a political level with their social inferiors. Mr. Beghton would introduce a gradation of votes according to wealth, whilst the Babu Municipal Commissioner would exclude the lower classes altogether. The difficulties thus created out of the spread of liberty, as it is called—at all events Municipal liberty—have been left to find their own remedy which is expected to be found perhaps in the spread of education.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, 7TH JUNE.

THE English people thoroughly understand the principle of competition, but they have imperfect notions on the greater principle of co-operation. There is an infinite series of consequences to this proposition, traceable wherever we have planted ourselves, from the Bombay Cotton Green to the shelves of the Himalaya. Really, that is a very good beginning ! I think it might almost do for the exordium of a solemn leading article after the manner of Mr. Robert Knight, which should go on with tremendous earnestness and gravity to show how every trouble that has befallen us has been due to this defect in our national character, or how all that is best and most honourable in our historical career has been brought about by our continual conflict of opinion and never-ceasing war of divided interests. Brave words these, but they belong to earnest publicists, and a poor devil scribbling Indian news-letter has no business with this high *bhat*.

But even obscure and quite unstatistical, un-economistical people know that one consequence of our being comparatively unable to combine, and our native friends being clever at combination, is, that we are at a perpetual disadvantage. In the matter of domestic service it is curious to observe how the resolute conservatism of a vast *bhai-band* of lazy and not very intelligent people has successfully resisted the energy of the notable housekeeper, the nagging of the irritable, the furious storms of the impetuous, and the careful teaching of the benevolent. In Bombay you have a certain amount of competition in this class and are not such helpless, shorn lambs as others of your race. But in trade you know something of the power of union, and your parish politics are developing the principle into a force that with skilful handling and a just appreciation of the maxim *Divide et Impera* might lead to immense results. As it is, certain compact bodies co-operate almost as well as Prussian Generals, and nobody but themselves is the better for it. It would be untrue, however, to say that we are absolutely incapable of combination. We make many attempts with the best intentions both for brotherly love and filthy lucre. The difficulty in India is to combine ; we are the atoms of which are in perpetual motion. Clubs last well because the highly civilised man must have a city of refuge from his wife, he must also have good food, good drink, billiards, and whist, and opportunities for the interchange of the mild malice and envy, the sociability and hatred, which give colour to life. Philharmonic societies and glee clubs fall asunder by reason of the irritability and vanity of the musical temperament, but they are always trying to come together again. Dorcas meetings and women's workshops and associations for the poor wax and wane according to the popularity of the parson of the period, or the social status of the leading working lady. Mutton clubs do well, as a rule, but the kidneys are apt to become a bone of contention, and the saddle introduces sometimes a spirit of competition. Badminton and croquet clubs hold together pretty fairly in appearance, though their harmony is often in more peril than the most careful observer would guess, and the question of refreshments is apt to prove a snare. No party of ladies joined hand in-hand to get a box out from home ever repeated the experiment a second season, each sent for her own silks, bonnets and feathers next year, or went without them ; and we perpetually witness the disintegration of chummeries, whose members have lived together in cheerful and somewhat noisy amity. All this proves, after allowances are made for the little peculiarities of the mysterious feminine mind, that, on the whole, we would be glad to be a band of brothers if we had a fair chance, and that the clubbable spirit is spreading. It also brings me by a somewhat circuitous route to the *Lahore Branch, India Co-operative Society*, which has just issued its scheme. I don't know anything about the parent society at home ; but this branch is in all essentials an independent organization. There is a demand at home for some of the productions of these regions : and the Lahore branch, besides importing such things as its shareholders and constituents may require, will also export articles indented for, by what may be called the corresponding firm in England. And we all expect to be much better off in the matter of European requirements than we have been. There are "Europe shops" here with a bewildering variety of things in them, but they seem to have been sent out without the least reference to the needs of ordinary people ; the tinned stores look as if they had been twenty years in the stuffy cupboards, and the prices asked are absurdly high—from the purchaser's point of view. The Moslem or Parsee shop-keeper, as he looks up the glass doors with a sigh, says—"That very cheap, I got to pay agent's commission at home, he sends me what he likes ; got to pay duty, got to pay very heavy for railway charges, all these thousands miles ; got to pay shipping charges, got to pay town dues : so how can sell same as Bombay price ?" And the things that are sold, I suspect, have to bear also the weight of a vast quantity of stuff, that to ordinary eyes seems utterly useless, or antiquated, or unsaleable. There is already a Co-operative Society connected with the Railway. Railway people, I am told, are not altogether free from internal jealousies and dissensions, but it is remarkable how well the organization 'couples up' all over the country ; resulting in cheap stores, good amateur theatrical companies, rifle volunteers, lawn-tennis, tea-fights and trades unions. These may seem trivial details, but the political observer will recognise in them a deeper, wider significance ; for they are the footsteps of the conquering race. The Lahore Co-operative starts under the most favourable auspices, and certainly it is much more a necessity here than such a society can be in either Calcutta or Bombay. All these enterprises are liable to mischances—I think I gathered from the papers that jams were the "little rift within the lute" of the Bombay organization, or was it pickles that clouded its prospects ? I trust the Lahore Society will have better luck with both.

There is what may with justice be called a pretty kettle of fish at Umballa. The cotroi contractors brought a claim against Messrs. Ball and Co. and other tradesmen for octroi dues. The defendants plead that Government has not sanctioned the collection of these dues in cantonment limits, and that they did not import dutiable (is there such a word ?) articles. They also had other pleas as to jurisdiction. The Court decides that there is no authority to levy the tax. But it has been levied for the past ten years ! The people who have paid will of course plead for reimbursement, and the local paper says nothing short of an act of indemnity will prevent the flood of litigation and confusion which must now necessarily set in.

What is there about the election of Registrar to a University to raise party spirits and stir up strife ? There has been, and indeed still is, a dissension in the Executive Committee of the Lahore University on this subject, but it is of purely parochial interest, and, as it concerns only some most respectable and admirable people, there is nothing piquant or amusing in it.

The drainage discussion goes on in the local paper, which sticks to Mertin Tyrril as its text, and wants the sewage filtered or treated with disinfectants before it is sent into the Ravee. But if there is one subject under heaven of which the Bombay public have had enough, surely it is this same eternal nuisance of sewage. Would it not be a great relief if the earnest publicists who doat on this question were to start a journal for its exclusive ventilation ? "The *Cloaca Maxima*, a weekly journal of drainage and of matters relating to the public health but vexatious to its nose and eye, 4 annas," would be a good title, and I have no doubt it would find readers fit though perhaps few.

Concerning the weather—a very important matter—we have had a tremendous dust-storm followed by a heavy fall of rain, and some of the days in the last fortnight have been simply delightful, with mornings and evenings like those of the best English summer weather. A bliss too brief to last of course, but here we are, on the 7th June, after one of the coolest May's known. It is getting warm now and thermantidotes are in full blast.

It is confidently said that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is to come here and also that he is to visit Kashmir, but at this time it is impossible to say anything that would be more trustworthy than a khitmutgar's oath, or a *Times of India* telegram. The local Municipality, unlike yours, has made no sign about his reception. Perhaps Lahore will have the supreme good sense to show herself to her future Emperor as she is in her work-a-day attire. Much of what is historical and worth seeing it will be impossible to disguise, but a great deal will doubtless be decorated and white-washed out of sight. It is an unhappy fate for a Royal personage to be completed to see every place of interest bedizened with bunting, pink calico, and dead leaves ; and every comfortably and naturally dirty building unnaturally white-washed.

Not long ago, in another Presidency, I saw a beautiful red stone mosque which "our worthy and energetic" deputy Chaff-wax of some kind had fussily daubed with white-wash to make it presentable to a Governor. No clause in our imperfect Penal Code provides for the imprisonment and fustigation of such persons.

BELGAUM, 8TH JUNE.

THE monsoon burst with more than usual severity on Friday last, preceded by one of the most terrible thunderstorms ever known in these parts. A peculiar sultriness had been observed during several days, and more than ordinary sickness prevailed in the station.

But on the 4th inst. the atmosphere, which had been most oppressive, was cleared by a discharge of the electric current in the centre of Camp, not without destruction to life and property. The effect of the incessant thunder which followed each flash with instantaneous and deafening report can only be compared to the roar of artillery, which allow not a moment's interval between their successive discharges. Two barracks have been not a little injured, and several rifles were strangely contorted through the lightning which entered by the ventilator, but happily spared the occupants of the barrack. The church of the station within the building is said to have been most appalling. We hear of two natives killed in the storm in the adjoining village of Shahpur. The Camp Church bears all the appearance of having been struck by lightning ; but this is explained to be owing to the recent removal of the belfry, which as yet has not been replaced. Residents of the station would prefer to see some satisfactory work carried out which would remedy the terrible nuisance of a leaky roof, and damp walls and wet floor during five months of the year ; or might not the affluent civilians, and our large military staff do something towards enclosing the unfinished structure with a suitable wall and railing ? As an occasionemente always causes a shock to the system of the plant, resulting in all retardation of growth until the injury is repaired. In transplanting finally into the field, every care should be taken to avoid all injury to the roots, for the deeper the Tap-root descends, the better the hold the tree has on the ground, and the greater its sources of water-supply in dry seasons.

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BOMBAY.

THE Italian mail steamer Persia left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 6 P. M.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held this afternoon at 3 P. M. at the Municipal Offices.

DEATH FROM OLD AGE.—An inquest was held at Doongree Coolie Street yesterday, when the above verdict was returned on the body of an old Musaulman who had died suddenly in that street, on the previous day.

TORTURE.—Raymoo Mahomed was yesterday charged by a police sepoy, with having wantonly tortured his horse, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan.—Luckma Dalkeechund was fined Rs. 5, for torturing his bullocks, and Sooria Ramjee, for the same offence, Rs. 10, by Mr. Nana Morojee.

WE are glad to hear that Professor Nagan is to give a performance of his wonderful gymnastic feats this afternoon in the hall of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy P. B. Institution to the pupils of the school under the kind support of our well known townsman, Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, K. C. S. I.

THEFTS.—For stealing a fowl belonging to Toolsee, woman, Bala Kadur was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to one month's hard labour.—A sweeper woman named Jeeoo was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing three gold and one silver ring, the property of Mary Francis, and was, on conviction, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRUNKENNESS.—William Brownie, described as a baker, was fined eight annas, and eight annas gharry hire yesterday, by Mr. P. Ryan, for having been drunk and disorderly on the previous night in Bhendy Bazaar.—There were several petty cases of drunkenness at the different Courts, in which the prisoners were mulcted in the mitigated penalties of four and eight annas each.

FATAL DOG-BITE.—Domingo DeSouza, a malee in the employment of Jehangier Nusserwanjee Wadia, died on Wednesday last from tetanus which resulted from a wound he received in the leg by having been bitten by a dog while at work in his master's cart. The dog, it appears, ran suddenly from a neighbouring cart, and having bitten the deceased, ran away again. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Bhoroo, woman, was yesterday committed to the ensuing Sessions, having been found guilty on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs 180, the property of Kassee, woman, by Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the charge was preferred.—The same Magistrate also committed Shewa Govind for a similar offence, the complainant in this case being a Hindoo named Dajee Ragoojee.

BREACH OF LICENCE.—Rozario DeSouza was yesterday brought up by Constable Atkinson, who charged him before Mr. P. Ryan with having committed a breach of his liquor license, by selling less than a dozen quart bottles of brandy between sunset and sunrise. The charge having been proved, his Worship ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 25, out of which he directed Rs. 5 to be paid to each of the two principal witnesses for the prosecution.

A DIFFICULT SUBJECT.—We have received a copy of a paper read by Mr. Jehangeer Burjorjee Vacha before the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, on the "Undulatory Theory of Light." This difficult point Mr. Jehangeer has condensed into a small compass, thus allowing himself only a very limited space in which to treat a very wide subject. It would be quite useless to attempt to describe any one of the theories of light in this notice of Mr. Jehangeer's pamphlet, those who are anxious to know something about such interesting matters should read this pamphlet ; but we may remark that Mr. Jehangeer has displayed a good deal of acquaintance with the subject on which he treats, and his paper thereon is well worthy of perusal.

TRESPASS.—Mahomed Jaffer Mahomed Ally yesterday prosecuted Ahmed and Mumdoo Cassum before the presiding Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, for having committed the above offence. He said that about three months ago he had bought a house in New Cazee Mohulla, and that the defendants, and four others, lived on the ground floor of the house on one side of the street, and one on the other. The latter consists of two parallel streets built close together, and like the rest of Murree on the side of a steep hill, so that the houses are contiguous almost from the bazaar to the lowest end of the station, Pir Kabai, widow, came and drove away the peon, and had entered into unlawful possession, which they refused to surrender. His Worship directed that they should be held over in bonds of Rs 100 each, for their good behaviour in future.

ASSAULTS.—Peter Price, a West Indian, was yesterday convicted, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having assaulted Ahmed Bin Fermadin and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.—Lull Ebrahim and Abram Samuel were fined Rs. 10 each at the same time and place for having assaulted Dial Mootee.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, F. H. Howard, a European, having been convicted on a charge of assault preferred against him by Jackie D'Souza, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan.—Bhoke, Wullee appeared on summons yesterday before the same Magistrate, and was fined Rs. 15, for having assaulted Rajuman Bomayah, his Worship directing Rs. 5 of the fine to be paid to the complainant.

A PARSEE ON PARSEE AND ENGLISH CHARACTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

What is it that you would impart to me ?
If it be aught toward the general good,
Set honour in one eye and death in the other,
And I will look on both indifferently :
For, let the gods so speed me, as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.
SHAKSPEARE.

SIR,—I have to thank you for your kindness in allowing my last letter on the subject of "English and Parsee Characters," a place in your yesterday's paper. I daresay, the letter being rather a tough one, many a cudgel would be lifted up for defending the poor injured innocents, the Paresees, and at the present moment perhaps many a thunderbolt is being prepared to demolish poor "Truth," who has dared to point out in language unmistakable certain foibles and blots in the Parsee character. I don't fear meeting any antagonists in a spirit of fair play, and in a fair field, although I fear I shall have to encounter in the *melee* some "Ools who would rush in where angels fear to tread." The first thing that strikes me is, that I shall be challenged to adduce proofs of the assertions contained in my last letter. The challenge would of course be proper in any other circumstances but not in a newspaper controversy. For instance, I may be, or rather I am, in a position to give positive proofs of certain reprehensible acts committed by certain people, holding prominent positions in the Parsee world, and who have been hitherto not only deemed immaculate but like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion even. Now, what am I to do ? Give publicity in the newspapers to all that I know, and thus adopt the suicidal policy of allowing myself to be dragged to the Police Court on a charge of defamation ? No, that won't do. Such matters, under present circumstances, can only be taken cognizance of by a sort of a "court of honour ;" but then how inconsistent the two things would be—a Parsee court of honour sitting to inquire into Parsee delinquencies. I dare say the truthful men on the other side, who would throw the gauntlet in the manner mentioned above, would also be clever enough to see and try to obviate my difficulty.

Talking about actions of defamation in the Police Court, I think all *gentlemen* should avoid resorting to this manner of clearing their characters ; it is only people who have no character that resort to the Police Court on pretence of vindicating their character ; the true object being to "burke" the truth, and to harass a poor man, who has spoken the truth, but perhaps in an unpalatable manner.

Excuse this digression, and allow me to proceed with the discussion I have entered upon. One of the most prominent characteristics of the Parsee of the present day is his unfailing and ever-ready-to-be shown conceited puppyism. This conceit makes itself apparent in a hundred different ways, the aim and object being to show that a Parsee is a creature moulded in God's own mould, and cannot be approached or talked of in the ordinary way in which you talk about the other riff raff of creation. This ridiculous trait in their constitution appeared of late in its full swing on certain occasions that transpired some little time ago—to wit, the Parsee Tower of Silence Case, the Mahomedan riots, &c. On these occasions Parsees, high and low, talked so much nonsence about the Government, and the High Court Judges, and the police, as to make intelligent people laugh at their childishness—a childishness that can be put down to the want of habit of argument, however well-reasoning and sound. In fact, our people have carried their sense of conceit to such a high pitch as to actually deceive themselves into the belief, that, like the Israelites of old, they are "the chosen people of God." I devoutly wish they were ; but as they are not, I more devoutly wish that they would accommodate themselves to circumstances, and bring down their conceit a peg lower.

As regards the inculcation of truth amongst our people, there is a very pernicious maxim current amongst us, and fully acted upon every day of our lives by every ninety out of a hundred Parsees, that in the world "simple truth would not succeed, and particularly in mercantile life." I defy any Parsee to deny this, however much he might deny his acting up to this maxim. If this is granted, what then would you say as to the soundness of the morals of a community, where such immoral sentiments are recognised as guides and beacons for conduct in life ?

By way of showing how keen our sense of justice in the abstract is, and how much we revere justice as administered by our paternal Government, it is in my power to cite instances where influence has been used by our people, or rather clandestine steps have been taken to avoid the notice of the police and remove without inquest the bodies of people who have committed suicide, and particularly young females of sensitive temperaments, who have been compelled to lay violent hands on themselves on account of the harassed lives they are made to lead by their cruel husbands and fathers and mothers-in-law. If an inquest cannot be avoided by all the means practicable, then the dodge is resorted to of concocting such evidence as would lead the Coroner and his jury to bring in a verdict of "died under the effects of temporary insanity," or something of that kind. Ought not people who abet such highly criminal acts to be ashamed of their conduct ? "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

June 10. TRUTH.

OUR STOCK OF UMBRELLAS for the Monsoon Season in Silk, Alpaca, and Cotton on the light celebrated Paragon Frames are made of the strongest materials, and are selected specially to wear well and give satisfaction.—Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Sampat Row, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. China, Captain G. Brooks, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr William Lurk and Mr J Cogan.
For Brindisi.—Mr John Willock, Mr H H Buckland, Mr Benjamin Moore, and Mr J C Smith.
For Venice.—Mr Pothecary.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, Forbes Street, Fort, and at Mazagon, on

SUNDAY, 11 A.M. and 6 P. M.
MONDAY, 7-30 P. M.
THURSDAY, 7-30 P. M.

All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, June 13, 1875.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion (plain).
8-15 .M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
ANTHEM : Hymn 20 : Morn of morns.
AFTER SERMON : Hymn 167 : The roseate hues.
6 P.M. Evensong and Sermon.
ANTHEM : Hymn 178 : Jesu, my Lord.
BEFORE SERMON : Hymn 310 : As pants the hart.
AFTER SERMON : Hymn 307 : Pleasant are Thy courts The offertory as usual.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

H. E. THE VICEROYS DESPATCH ON THE CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

(No. 76 OF 1873.)

Government of India—Home Department (Public). To His Grace the right Hon'ble the Duke of Argyll, K T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—Simla. 30th October 1873.

My Lord Duke,—We transmit herewith a memorial address to your Grace by certain members of the Covenanted Civil Service in the North-Western Provinces. The memorialists cite rules promulgated by Lord Dalhousie in 1855, and subsequently affirmed by the Secretary of State in 1864, for regulating the promotion of civil servants in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh. And they represent that these rules have been disregarded by omission to maintain in the different grades of the Civil Service in the Non-regulation Provinces the proportion of the covenanted civil servants which the rules prescribed although the annual indents upon England for civil servants have been, and still are, based upon the supposition that this proportion is being kept up. They say, finally, that the consequence has been a stagnation of promotion in the North-Western Provinces, through which their position and prospects are yearly deteriorating.

2. The contention of the memorialists is in the main borne out by facts, though the result of which they complain has been brought about in a great measure by causes which unavoidably led to it in former years, and which are no longer in operation. As the memorialists refer to a previous memorial which was submitted in 1870 to the Government of India, we should inform your Grace that just before receipt of that memorial the whole subject of the proper distribution of appointments to the covenanted civil servants in the Upper Provinces of India had been carefully examined, in consequence of instructions conveyed by your Grace's Despatch. (Public No. 20, dated 17th March 1870). It was found that the proportion (fixed at two thirds in 1867) of covenanted civilians to military and uncovenanted officers in the North-Western Provinces had nowhere been attained. The Indents were revised upon calculation, that this ratio would be attained as soon as possible by future allotments, and rigid adherence to the rule of proportion was enjoined upon the local Governments concerned. We shall give our attention to ensuring due compliance with these orders ; and we believe that their effect will be gradually to reduce, and ultimately to remove, the existing numerical disproportion between the lower and the higher ranks of the service in the North-Western Provinces, which has caused the present unusual slowness of promotion. There is not, in fact, under the North-Western Provinces Government a sufficient number of the higher appointments to furnish reasonable promotion in the course of seniority for the increased number of gentlemen who have been sent out and posted to those provinces. The pressure is mainly caused by an over-supply about the years 1861-63.

3. But as this process of gradually restoring the proportion of civilians in each province must be effected mainly by the allotment henceforward of newly-arrived civilians to the bottom of each provincial list, it is obvious that this measure will in no wise remedy the grievance of which the memorialists now with some justice complain. To restore the proportion so far as it concerns them is much more difficult, because this can only be done by providing suitable employment for men of some standing, who, having reached the period of service at which they have a right to expect higher emoluments, find that there are no appointments available for them in the North-Western Provinces. They consequently look for equivalent employ elsewhere, especially to provinces where the prescribed proportion of civilians has not been maintained. But it is not easy to provide this employ in the Non-regulation Provinces without disappointing the expectations of military or uncovenanted officers already on the lists of departments or commissions, some of whom have established, by merit and ability, their claim to rise in the ordinary gradation of their provincial service. The memorialists perceive and fairly admit this obstacle ; and they indicate an alternative whereby compensation for loss of advancement might be made to them by increasing the number of the junior grades in the North-Western Provinces. The suggestion is temperately made, but we are unable upon this ground to recommend an augmentation to the general cost of Government.

4. It is true, however, that the promotion of many of the

THE KING OF BURMAH.

(*From a Correspondent of the Times.*)

It is now 15 years since the question of opening out a trade route between the British Possessions of the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and the Western Provinces of the Chinese Empire was first mooted in the commercial circles of Great Britain. In 1860 memorials on this subject were forwarded to Her Majesty's Government from the Chambers of Commerce in the principal cities of England and Scotland. It was suggested that the attention of Lord Elgin, who was then negotiating in China, should be called to the expediency of the Western half of the Chinese Empire being opened to our commerce overland by arranging that the city of Ennoti should be made an open inland mart. Any additional trading advantages on the sea-board might, it was thought, be advantageously foregone to obtain the concession of commercial privileges in other parts of China which can be reached from our Indian Empire. It was also suggested that the King of Upper Burmah, a Monarch who was assumed, on very insufficient grounds certainly, to be friendly towards us and intelligently disposed to foster commerce, should be encouraged or aided to construct a commercial highway through the 250 miles of country between the British and Chinese frontiers. In reply to these memorials the Ministry of the day stated that "the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah had been directed to keep his attention fixed on the prospects of trade with Western China, and to avail himself of every favourable opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the several routes which have been suggested for tapping the commerce of China in that quarter." The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Sir A. P. Phayre, lost no time in giving practical effect to the wishes of the Home Government. In April, 1862, he represented to the Indian Government the advantage of his being allowed to proceed to Mandalay to make arrangements with the Burmese Government, by Treaty or otherwise, on the following points:—

1. The route for caravans from Ava *viâ* Bhamo to the Chinese Province of Yunan to be reopened by means of a joint British and Burmese mission to the frontier.

2. British merchants to be allowed to go by that route or to send their agents, and to be allowed to place agents at Bhamo.

3. Chinese labourers and traders from Yunan to be allowed to pass into British territory without hindrance.

In return for these concessions, if they could be obtained, it was proposed that the following very liberal terms should be offered to the Burmese Government:—

1. The Custom-house duties on the British side of the Anglo-Burman frontier line were to be abolished altogether. Those duties then yielded to the Indian Government an annual revenue of £60,000, which was steadily increasing.

2. The sea-board Customs Duty on goods imported into Rangoon for export to Burman territory to be abolished, and a merely nominal transit duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* only to be imposed on such goods.

On the basis of these propositions a Treaty was negotiated between the Indian and Burman Governments in 1862. This Treaty provided *inter alia* that the subjects of each Power should have perfect liberty to travel, trade, settle down, and purchase whatever they might require in the country of the other, and that free passage should be allowed to any one desirous of passing through the territory of one Power to that of the other; that goods imported into Rangoon for export to Upper Burmah should be charged only a transit duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* and that such goods, if declared for export through Upper Burmah to other territories—*i. e.*, to China—should not be charged Customs dues in Upper Burmah. In the same way goods passing through Upper Burmah from China to Rangoon were to pay the Burman Government only a transit duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. The British frontiers duties were to be abolished, the King of Burmah promising that if he could do so he would abolish the Customs dues levied on his side of the frontier within a period of four years.

This Treaty was considered to be eminently satisfactory. By the sacrifice of our frontier Custom dues of £60,000 per annum, and the still larger sum realized by the sea-board Customs dues on foreign goods imported into Upper Burmah we had, it was imagined, secured full liberty of trade not only with Upper Burmah, but through Upper Burmah with China. Sir A. Phayre reported to the Indian Government that "the great object in view" in concluding the Treaty "was to remove obstacles existing to a direct trade between the Chinese territory and the seaboard. That has been done effectually. . . I trust that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will consider that the road to China is fairly opened to our steamers as far as they can go, and that our merchants may now proceed by the Irrawaddy to Bhamo and deal direct there with the Chinese caravans."

This was in 1862. During the subsequent 13 years how many of these fair anticipations has been realized? Positively none. As far as words went the King of Upper Burmah had granted us permission to trade through his dominion with Western China. In reality, nothing was further from the intentions of that Royal trader and his partners, the guild of Yunan merchants residing in Mandalay and Bhamo, than that we should ever reap the slightest advantage from the Treaty stipulations or break in upon the monopoly of the China trade which they had always held. The practical results of this Treaty have been these:—European manufacturers have benefited to some slight extent by the increased consumption of their goods in Upper Burmah consequent on the abolition of our frontier duties. But the Indian Revenue has suffered heavily. The benefits reaped by the King of Burmah, on the other hand, have been great. He and his subjects get the necessaries of life, such as rice, salt, and fish for which they were dependent on British Burmah free of all duty on the British side. They get the European and other foreign goods which they require on payment of a merely nominal duty to the Indian Government. Such goods are actually cheaper in Upper than they are in British Burmah.

As to the passage of goods from British Burmah into China, duty free through Upper Burmah, as provided in the Treaty, the Burman Government has taken good care that such a trade should never have even a commencement. They have no objection to admit our duty-free goods into their country, and allow such goods to pass into China, but only after they had paid full Customs dues to their own Government—once when entering, and a second time when passing out of their country. In the same way the provision of the Treaty allowing goods to pass duty-free through Upper Burmah from China to British Burmah has been partially nullity. Not a single bale of goods has ever been allowed to come down without payment of full Customs dues to the Burman Government. Even that provision of the Treaty which allowed the subjects of one Power to trade freely in the country of the other was effectually evaded on the Burman side by that extraordinary national policy which constitutes the King the only licensed wholesale trader in his dominions. Any article which appeared likely to yield a profit was declared a Royal monopoly —*i.e.*, the owners were allowed to sell to no one but the King himself, who took it at his own price, and then resold it to an exporter. "The intelligent rule of Burmah," as he was styled by commercial bodies in England, got much credit for having broken through the hitherto exclusive policy of his country by concluding a Treaty with us and thereby opening the road to China; but he astutely managed to evade fulfilment of any portion of that Treaty which did not accord with his old exclusive policy, which he had no real intention of giving up. The Indian Government, on their part, put up with the most flagrant violations of the Treaty from a fear of being dragged into a war which might lead to further annexation. In this way matters were allowed to go on until in 1866 a serious revolution occurred at Mandalay. Some of the King's sons, who had been tyrannized over by their uncle, the Crown Prince, rose in rebellion. The Crown Prince was killed, and but for the countenance and support which the Indian Government gave to the King at this conjuncture there cannot be the least doubt that he would have lost his life and his throne. Under the idea that some gratitude for the assistance rendered him might have been awakened in the breast of the King, the Indian Government thought this a favourable opportunity not only for soliciting greater attention on the King's part to the provisions of the treaty he had already made, but even for inducing him to enter into another and more comprehensive one. With this view, Sir A. Phayre proceeded to Mandalay at the end of 1866. The King, however, distinctly refused to alter his policy in that point in which his infringement of the treaty had been most notorious—*i.e.*, in the matter of monopolies. He had by the treaty promised to allow free intercourse between buyers and sellers in his dominions. He had broken that promise, and he meant he said to continue to do so. This was too much even for the long-suffering Indian Government, and, on the 31st of January 1867, Lord Lawrence despatched a strong letter to the Royal monopolist. In this letter the Viceroy stated that—

"The refusal of the Burmese Government to admit the just and reasonable requests of the British Envoy has caused the Government of India surprise and disappointment. . . . His Majesty quite recently had keen experience not only of the peril by which his Crown is beset by domestic sedition, but also of the value of the British Government's friendship. His Majesty will do well to consider whether it is prudent to continue in a course by which that peril is increased and that friendship sensibly weakened. It now remains for the Governor General to inform His Majesty that, in consequence of the Burmese Government's refusal to carry out the terms to which it was pledged by article 8 of the treaty of 1862, the Government of India intends to relinquish from the month of June next the Customs duties at the frontier leviable on goods exported into Burmah, which were conditionally abolished in 1863. Also, the Governor General takes this opportunity of reminding the King of Burmah that under article 7 of the above treaty, traders from British territory have the right of purchasing whatever they may require, and that, therefore, they have an inalienable title to export such purchases from Burmah, subject only to payment of Customs duty."

The intention to re-impose the frontier duties was disapproved by the Secretary of State for India, but, fortunately, before his orders were received the letter and the threat had the desired effects. The King at once submitted, and declared his willingness to enter into the treaty proposed by Sir A. Phayre, to reduce his duties, and to abolish his monopolies. A second treaty, accordingly, subsidiary to that of 1862, was concluded in 1867. By this the King abolished all monopolies except three, and agreed to levy only a uniform Customs duty of five per cent *ad valorem*. Since then the King has not ventured openly to revert to the old system of monopolies; but a barbarous and despotic Government like that of Mandalay possesses numerous resources, of which it well knows how to avail itself, for evading the performance of a promise which it does not wish to fulfil. The owners of a produce can be quietly intimidated so that they dare not sell their own property to any one save their own Government, or, even where produce is sold to a British subject, there are a thousand and one ways by which the Burmese Government can prevent his deriving any benefit from his bargain. The King does, in fact, manage, in spite of his treaty obligations to us, purchased by us at an enormous price to maintain his position as the chief and only wholesale trader in his dominions. That such a system had not completely strangled the trade of Upper Burmah is due only to the immense natural resources of the country.

One [illegible] of the King's passions for keeping all the trade of the country in his own hands is his jealous conservation of the most valuable of all his monopolies—*i. e*, the trade with Yunan. The ruling idea in the King's mind is to remain ever on the watch for a favourable opportunity to recover his lost Province of Pegu. His second and hardly less prominent idea is, next what it may, to frustrate any attempt made by outsiders to interfere with his China trade. In this he is cordially seconded by his partners the guild of Yunan merchants, who, as shortsighted as their patron, cannot see that in opening out the trade to the world the lion's share of the profits would still be theirs, and that such share would far exceed their present petty gains.

In furtherance of his first idea the King has been actively endeavouring of late years to negotiate treaties with France, Italy, and such other Powers as could be induced to listen to his overtures. His impression is that the conclusion of such treaties will give him a title to call upon those Powers for assistance in any difference between himself and the British Government.

To carry out his second idea the King has spared no effort to prevent any of the provisions of the treaty regarding goods being carried duty free from China to British Burmah, and *vice versa*, from being fulfilled, and in this he has been entirely successful. In like manner he has known how to prevent, without appearing openly to do so, any British official mission from penetrating safely through his dominions into China. The Indian Government took advantage of the conclusion of the Treaty of 1867 to press upon the King the advantage of the long-talked-of exploring expedition to Yunan being allowed to start. The King at once gave the required permission, and even professed to be anxious that the expedition should be successful. Major Sladen's expedition accordingly started, apparently with the good wishes, and under the patronage of the King. But all the hindrances and delays which caused this party to take three and a half months in getting over the 50 miles of by no means difficult country between the Irrawaddy and the frontiers of China are unhesitatingly ascribed, on very sufficient grounds, by Major Sladen to Burmese intrigue and treachery. Orders, it is said, were given that the whole party should be destroyed rather than that they should ever have a chance of reaching China in safety. That the party was not destroyed was due solely to their having a guard of 50 men.

It did not, of course, suit the King to show his hand openly by allowing his own subjects to attack the party, and luckily the wild tribes could not be induced by the threats or promises of the Burmans to venture on a struggle with upwards of 50 well-armed and resolute men; but it is none the less a fact that the whole party had a very narrow escape from perishing through the machinations at Mandalay. The King, in a letter to the Viceroy, attributed the failure of this mission to "mutual ignorance on the part of the English and Burmese officials of each other's customs and rules of etiquette," and with this vague excuse the Indian Government professed to be content. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that when, after a lapse of some years, a second expedition was despatched, the Burmese Court should be suspected of having again ventured to take measures for thwarting it, thereby preventing this much-cherished monopoly from slipping out of its hands. The wild tribes which inhabit the narrow strip of country between his dominions and China having been found on the former occasion to be inefficient instruments for carrying out this object, the King is charged with having had recourse on this occasion to his friends the Chinese frontier officials. The able but unfortunate young officer, Mr. Margary, who was sent from Shanghai to meet the Expedition, had no sooner crossed from China into Burmah than a Burmese mission appears to have entered China. Three weeks after the Chinese officials had received Mr. Margary in a friendly manner and promised to welcome him on his return they collected a force of several thousand men, with which they made a determined attempt to carry out the King of Burmah's policy by annihilating the expeditionary party.

THE TREATMENT OF SEWAGE.

(*Times*, May 21.)

On Wednesday afternoon the works of the General Sewage and Manure Company at Whitley, near Coventry, were thrown open by the directors for the inspection of a large number of gentlemen from various parts of the kingdom, who were invited to witness the methods employed by the company for the extraction of the valuable elements from the sewage of Coventry and for the purification of the water prior to its discharge into the river Sherburne.

The problem of how to deal with sewage to advantage can scarcely anywhere be presented under circumstances of greater difficulty than at Coventry, where the actual quantity delivered at the works amounts to two million gallons a day, and where the quality is liable to frequent variations from the intermittent flow of coloured refuse from the different dyeing establishments in the town. On this account, and in order to obtain a comparatively colourless effluent, it is necessary for the manager in charge of the works be constantly watchful, and to regulate the admixture of chymicals by their observation of the nature of the sewage as it arrives.

The works are situated on the banks of the little river Sherburne, about a mile and a half from the town of Coventry, and the sewage is brought to them by gravitation only, without the use of pumps. On its arrival, it is first passed through one of Latham's solid sewage extractors, which, by means of an Archimedean screw, lifts out and delivers into a box all solid portions of appreciable size. Among these some very miscellaneous articles are sometimes found, such as living fish and frogs, dead rats, fragments of pottery, broken pipes, bones, rags, and even walking-sticks. When all obviously foreign matter has been removed, the residue, which amounts to about half-a-ton daily, is dried and used as agricultural manure. Up to the present time the whole of this manure has been required for fruit trees and gardens on the grounds of the company.

The liquid sewage, after passing through the extractor, flows beneath chambers, from which it receives the chymicals by which the purification of its dissolved material is effected. A shale from the neighbouring coal and iron measures, which can be obtained in any quantity for the cost of cartage, is roughly broken, and then agitated with sulphuric acid in a proper receptacle. Crude sulphate of alumina thus produced is dried and powdered and is stirred with boiling water in a mixing tank so as to make a saturated solution, from which the superfluous sulphate is allowed to subside, and the supernatant liquid, while still hot, is made to flow into the sewage in such quantities as its condition may from time to time require. Passing on a little further the mixture receives an addition of milk of lime, with which it is well stirred, and it is then allowed to flow into the subsidence tanks, which are four in number, and of which one is cleared out daily. Each tank is divided into two portions by a weir, and, as soon as the farther portion is filled, the effluent pours over another weir at its extremity into a comparatively short ducts it to a filtering bed of earth of 4½ acres in superficial extent and 5ft. deep. After sinking through this filtering bed it finds its way into three mains, and is by them delivered into the Sherburne. The little river receives a certain amount of drainage from houses along its banks, and the effluent is far cleaner and better than the stream into which it enters. As dipped from one of the mains it has a little yellow colour, but is perfectly free from any offensive characteristic. The company have recently set aside additional land for filtration, so as to have a second bed in reserve in case it should be necessary to suspend the employment of the first.

When each tank is emptied every fourth day its bottom is found covered to the depth of an inch or more with the matters precipitated by and in combination with the sulphate of alumina and the lime. This precipitate is swept, in the state of mud, into an underground chamber below the level of the tanks, and there, after a further period of subsidence, and after its supernatant liquid has been suffered to flow back into the stream of fresh sewage, it is pumped up into a house, where, after being still further freed from moisture by an extremely ingenious revolving filter, it is dried over hot plates, and is delivered as a sort of earth, which has, according to the analysis of Professor Voelcker, a manurial value of from 35s. to 40s. per ton. A sewage sediment of this description contains too much inert matter to be acceptable to farmers, and can only find a market after being sufficiently "fortified" to render it worth cartage. Quite recently, however, the company have hit upon a scheme which is not yet in full operation, but which was exhibited on a small scale on Wednesday, and which, as soon as the necessary works for it can be constructed, will entirely supersede the present drying process. The wet precipitate, or sludge, as it is raised from the underground chamber, will be stirred with phosphate of lime and sulphuric acid, with the result that the water will be used up as water of crystallization for some of the salts produced, and that the whole mass will be rapidly dried by chymical action, without the employment of heat. This method will, it is said, effect a saving of £25 a week in fuel alone, and will, at the same time, "fortify" the sewage precipitate to such an extent as to yield a compound worth from £6 to £7 a ton for agricultural purposes. If this prospect should be realized and at the estimated cost, there can be no doubt that the works will yield a handsome profit to the proprietors, who will also deserve much gratitude for having accomplished what has so often been attempted in vain. It would, of course, be premature from an operation conducted only upon a laboratory scale, and prior to the development of a market for the product, to express any confident opinion with regard to the success or failure of this part of the undertaking.

The question of national importance, however, is, not so much how to turn sewage to profitable account, as how to prevent it from being injurious to health. The latter is an affair of necessity, the former is very desirable, but it cannot be put in the first rank. There can be no doubt that the works at Coventry, whatever may be the ultimate commercial value of their products, deal with the sewage nuisance in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The works themselves are models of order and good arrangement, which reflect the greatest credit upon Mr. Mellins, by whom they were designed and erected. The mechanical contrivances for the various processes are exceedingly ingenious, the operations, from first to last, are entirely odourless and inoffensive, and the effluent water would be drank without question by anybody who was not aware of its source. In all these respects the example set by Coventry cannot be too closely followed elsewhere; but it would probably be wise for local authorities to seek more than one method of rendering their sewage works profitable. If all the towns in the Kingdom were to manufacture artificial guano, the price of that commodity would be likely to undergo a rapid decline, while, if it were found possible to manufacture other things also, the overloading of the market with a single product would be avoided.

[ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.]

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Sumatra—(Hulk.)

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THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The task of preparing a youth successfully for the Indian Civil Service examination is both responsible and laborious; but nothing can be easier than to make a dead set in the columns of our newspapers against those who do so. By ingenious misrepresentations from some quarters, and by profound ignorance of the whole question from others, the British public have been provided with an Indian "scare." In your very able and temperate leading article of last Saturday a perfectly fair interpretation of the matter under dispute was given, and your advocacy of the proposals recently made in Convocation at Oxford was not enfeebled by resisting the prevalent humour of calling the private tutors in London by silly names. You refer to a paper which I wrote some months ago on this subject. In that paper I suggested the desirability of making some alteration in the age of admission to this competition—to reduce it at the inferior limit and to extend it at the superior limit—and the authorities at Oxford appear to endorse this view.

My other suggestion, that candidates should be trained in a college of their own in preference to being drafted off to Oxford seemed to me advisable for two reasons; first, because by far the most important element of their training is that of the special training in the law courts, and that constant visits to London would clash with the University curriculum. Secondly, the Civil Service Commissioners may not grant their certificate of appointment to idlers who do not reach a reasonable qualifying standard. Several selected candidates have forfeited their appointments at the eleventh hour, not because they were stupid, but because they were persistently idle, and paid scant heed to frequent warnings of danger. The larger proportion of these "failures" are University men, who are now lamenting that the "parental control" alluded to at Oxford the other day did not comprehend just sufficient energetic watchfulness and guidance to steer them clear of those rocks at Cannon-row on which they were wrecked. Knowing this much, and knowing that University life does not invariably mean mental culture, it seemed to me only commonly humane that the supervision should be of a distinctly specific nature. I have observed that many writers on this subject confound the preliminary examination at which the candidates are selected with the further half-yearly examinations at which their training for official life in India is tested. It is with those latter special tests that the authorities at Oxford propose to deal; and unless Lord Salisbury be willing to reduce the standard of qualification they will find plenty of responsible work before them.

With regard to the preliminary trials it will be difficult to propound a scheme of selection more acceptable to the public or more just to our Indian interests than the fair fight in open competition. At the recent Easter examination there were some 200 competitors for 37 appointments, and upwards of 70 candidates proved themselves intellectually fit for selection. Indeed there was little to choose between the 20th and the 70th man; and I venture to assert that had the same 70 candidates competed afresh under a different set of examiners the tables would have been turned in favour of many an unsuccessful man. This year, and for the third time of late, one mark in a gross total of 7,575 marks separated the 38th man from an Indian career. It so happens, however, that our Universities and large public schools are extremely well represented in the 37 selected men, and these are, I understand, with a single exception, in perfectly sound health, and all the better for a little honest hard reading. Clearly then, if a different qualification be wanted than that of marks, each yearly examination providing us, as it does, with twice as many clever young men as a want, here is a sufficient supply from which to select, if selection and patronage be there must be. Mr. Lowe has been bold and kindly enough to break a lance in favour of the energetic teachers whose work is called "cram." Doubtless the patience of the most able teacher of his day was exhausted at the amount of misleading twaddle that has been put before families. If reading, under a private tutor means "cram," and if "cram" is mentally and morally injurious, one is tempted to inquire why eminent head masters send their relatives to London to be "crammed," and why distinguished Oxford professors are reported that their sons should be "coached" in London for the Honours schools. The information hitherto supplied to Paterfamilias in answer to this has been that the "crammers" know how to dodge the examiners, and that their marvellous instinct and clairvoyance tell them what a question will be set, so that for a candidate to succeed it is essential, nay, imperative, he should go through certain vicious processes, and be filled to suffocation with adroitly administered doses of "cram." If there was a shadow of truth in all this our public examiners would indeed be guilty of culpable negligence The spirit of this aggressive movement is of a piece with the conduct of the British bulldog, who comes to you for a bone and snaps at your forefinger.

Mr. Thorold Rogers' letter, printed in your columns on Saturday last, is a valuable contribution to the literature of this question. Himself a distinguished Oxford professor, and an examiner for ten years of India Civil Service candidates, he indignantly refutes the calumnious utterances that have been made against the worth of private teaching, and aptly defines the word "crammer" as "a dysiogistic term invented by an incompetent teacher to describe a more competent rival, and accepted by an incurious public."

I for one am very far from thinking it absolutely necessary that every aspirant should read under a London tutor for this particular examination. Many of the best men I have had at the head of my own pupils have come direct from school or from the University will make insurance doubly sure by seeking some special for and not a little spurious accession of prestige and popularity by means of a name that it must be stated that there is a large amount of undeveloped talent in the lower strata of our public schools; and whether it be from idleness and love of sport on the one side, and the impossibility of giving much individual attention to boarders on the part of masters on the other side, it is a fact that scores of boys, having once faltered in the regular line of march, lose heart, and stagnate in the lower and upper fifth forms. Probably no one is to blame but the boys themselves, and it would be impossible to expect that a schoolmaster would be able to supplement his onerous duties with voluntary private instruction for the benefit of such boys.

But remove them from school at 18 or 19 years of age, let them have a definite object in view, find out the particular branches of learning most congenial to them, let them have a separate tutor for each branch of their work, and, above all, teach them in very small classes, and the slugabeese will soon be weeded out of the list replaced by healthy mental exertion. If they fail in their immediate object, are they any the worse for wholesome mental diet? Some writers say they are, therefore this must always remain a matter of opinion. At all events I can point to several names on the list of selected candidates for India of this year who two years ago were not only out of the race but almost at the tail of 200 competitors. They are not careworn book-gladiators, but very excellent specimens of Harrow, Rugby, and Clifton boys. In conclusion, I would remark that, whatever may be the fate of the competitive system for India, one thing is very certain, that so long as there are to be found fourteen sons of gentlemen who are totally unable to spell correctively something like 20,000*l.*, and who can manage to make among them 75 mistakes in the spelling of 25 words taken haphazard from a volume of Macaulay, as was the case at my chambers a few months ago, so long will there be abundant need for such useful work in his generation of, amongst others, your obedient servant,

WM. BAPTISTE SCOONES.

Garrick Chambers, 19, Garrick-street, May 17.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1930 Accrington, Christy—Frampjee, Sands & Co.
1363 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Manockjee & Co.
1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1231 City of Richmond, Starkie—N. Manockjee & Co.
1383 Clumeria, Brown—N. Manockjee & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1168 Gattinara, Urquhart—Lawrence & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
864 Maumie Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.
909 Plerenologist, Connell—E. Latham & Co.

VIA CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Sham—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1367 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1230 Coromandel (s), Maby—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

522 Ottercaps, Grozier—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co., Mails 25th June.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.
1029 Sunda (s), Babt—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

992 West Stanley (s), Peacock—The Captain.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1286 Benefactress, Mosdrel—The Captain.
410 Milo, Clarke—W. Nicol & Co.
437 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrich—The Captain.

FOR TUTICORIN.

498 Newcastle, Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

398 St. Salias, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

816 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.
946 Columbia, Schumacher—Knoop & Co.

FOR HULL.

899 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.

FOR PENANG.

1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis—F. Pransjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

354 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1294 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.

NOT FIXED.

1187 Annot-Lyle, Yos—G. J. Soares.
1188 Arabia, Brahazan—Wallace & Co.
1031 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.
879 Edward Percy, Sumpton—Edward Bates & Co.
979 General Stapleton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1272 Jane Lee, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.
878 John Starr, Rytkogle—The Captain.
445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
1430 Lamarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
407 Morro Castle, Jewett—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
745 Northumberland, Saunders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1398 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

126 Africa, Ranchaupa—T. Topun.
255 Futty Mobarack, Nacoda.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

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